

§ 107.235

46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–98 Edition)

(3) The proper condition of flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, life-jackets, immersion suits, work vests, and associated equipment;

(4) The proper condition of distress signaling equipment, including EPIRB's, SART's, and pyrotechnic signaling devices;

(5) The proper condition of line-throwing appliances;

(6) The proper condition and operation of embarkation and debarkation appliances, including embarkation-debarkation ladders, and alternate means of escape;

(7) The ability of the crew to effectively carry out abandonment and fire-fighting procedures; and

(8) The ability to meet the egress and survival craft launching requirements of this part.

INSTALLATION TESTS

(w) Each lifeboat, lifeboat davit, lifeboat winch, liferaft davit, and liferaft winch meets the installation tests in § 94.35–5(b) of this chapter.

(x) Piping for each carbon dioxide extinguishing system meets the installation test in § 108.449 of this chapter.

(y) Each sliding watertight door meets the installation tests in § 163.001–6(b) of this chapter.

OTHER TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

(z) The unit and its equipment meet any other test or inspection deemed necessary by the inspector to determine if they are suitable for the service in which they are to be employed.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79–023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983; CGD 82–075a, 49 FR 4485, Feb. 7, 1984; CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25290, May 20, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By CGD 84–069, 63 FR 52814, Oct. 1, 1998, § 107.231 was amended by removing paragraph (w), effective Nov. 2, 1998.

**§ 107.235 Servicing of hand portable fire extinguishers, semi-portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire-extinguishing systems.**

(a) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semi-portable fire extinguisher on board the unit must be serviced as set out in Table 107.235 and examined for excessive corrosion and general condition.

TABLE 107.235

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Soda Acid .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Foam .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Pump Tank (water or antifreeze) .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water or antifreeze.
Cartridge operated (water, antifreeze or loaded stream).	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Remove liquid, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water, solution, or antifreeze. Insert charged cartridge.
Carbon Dioxide .....	Weigh cylinders. Recharge if weight loss exceeds 10 percent. Inspect hose and nozzle to be sure they are clear.
Dry chemical (cartridge-operated type) .....	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Inspect hose and nozzle to see if they are clear. Insert charged cartridge. Be sure dry chemical is free-flowing (not caked) and chamber contains full charge.
Dry chemical (stored pressure type) .....	See that pressure gage is in operating range. If not, or if seal is broken, weigh or otherwise determine that full charge of dry chemical is in extinguisher. Recharge if pressure is low or if dry chemical is needed.

(b) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system must be examined for excessive corrosion and general condition and be serviced by—

(1) Recharging the cylinders of each carbon dioxide system, if the weight loss is more than 10% of the weight of the charge;

(2) Testing each foam system, except pre-mix systems by—

(i) Discharging foam for approximately 15 seconds from a nozzle designated by the marine inspector;

(ii) Discharging water from all other lines and nozzles; and

(iii) Taking a sample of the foam liquid and submitting it to the manufacturer or his authorized representative for determination of its specific gravity, PH, percentage of water dilution, and solid content, and certification as a suitable firefighting foam;

(3) Removing the pressure cartridge of each premix aqueous film forming foam system and replacing the cartridge if the seal is punctured, sampling the premix solution in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and replacing cylinders that are discharged.

NOTE: All carbon dioxide cylinders and discharge hoses of semi-portable carbon dioxide and halon extinguishers must be tested and marked in accordance with §§ 147.60 and 147.65 of this chapter.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 84-044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988]

#### § 107.251 Testing of the fire main.

Each fire main system must be opened and the pressure checked at—

- (a) The most remote outlet; and
- (b) The highest outlet.

#### § 107.257 Testing of fire hose.

Each fire hose must be subjected to a test pressure equivalent to the maximum pressure to which it may be subjected during operation. However, each fire hose must be subjected to a pressure of at least 100 p.s.i.

#### § 107.258 Crane certification.

(a) The Coast Guard may accept current certificates issued by approved organizations as evidence of condition and suitability of cranes. The following organizations are approved by the Coast Guard as crane certifying authorities:

(1) American Bureau of Shipping, Two World Trade Center, 106th Floor, New York, NY 10048.

(2) International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.

(b) Crane certification must be based upon—

- (1) A review of plans submitted under § 107.309; and
- (2) The continuing program of tests and inspections in § 107.259.

(c) Each load test and inspection by the certifying authority must be recorded in the unit's Crane Record Book required in § 109.437.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996]

#### § 107.259 Crane inspection and testing.

(a) Each crane must be inspected and tested in accordance with Section 3 of the American Petroleum Institute (A.P.I.) *Recommended Practice for Operation and Maintenance of Offshore Cranes*, API RP 2D, First Edition (October 1972) with supplement 1, except that the rated load test must be performed in accordance with § 107.260.

(b) The tests are witnessed and the inspections are conducted by—

(1) A Coast Guard marine inspector; or

(2) The American Bureau of Shipping (A.B.S.), or the International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc. (I.C.G.B.) for cranes under certification by these organizations.

(c) If the tests and inspections are conducted by the A.B.S. or the I.C.G.B., the surveyor shall certify that the tests and inspections were conducted in accordance with the A.P.I. specification; or modified by § 107.260.

#### § 107.260 Rated load test for cranes.

(a) To meet the requirements in § 107.231(n), each crane must meet the following rated load test at both the maximum and minimum boom angles usually employed in material transfers over the side of the unit:

Rated load of assembled gear	Proof load
Less than or equal to 20 tons ...	25 pct in excess.
Greater than 20 tons but less than or equal to 50 tons.	5 tons in excess.
Greater than 50 tons .....	10 pct in excess.

(b) The weight of the hook, hook blocks, slings, rib, and other rigging, except the hoist rope, must be considered part of the load for the rated load test.

(c) The rated load test must be performed—

- (1) When the crane is installed;
- (2) Each 48 months; and
- (3) After repairs or alterations to any structural component of the crane.